Module 4

Automation Core Testing

(Load Runner Up and Selenium IDE)

- **What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?**
  Error:
  A mistake in coding is called an error. A discrepancy between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, theoretically correct value or condition. This can be a misunderstanding of the internal state of the software, an oversight in terms of memory management, confusion about the proper way to calculate a value, etc.

Defects:

The bugs introduced by programmer inside the code is called is called as defects. Defect is defined as the deviation from the actual and expected result or application or software or in other words, defects, are defined as any deviation or irregularity from the specification document. Defect is also solved by the developer in development phase or stage. Reasons for defects:

- Any deviation from the customer requirements is called as defect.

- By giving wrong input may lead to defect.

- Any error in logic code may lead to defect.

Bugs:

Sometimes most people are confused between defect and bug, they say that bug is the informal name of defect. Actually bugs are faults in system or application which impact on software functionality and performance. Usually bugs are found in unit testing by tester. There are different types of bugs, some of them are given below.

- Functional errors

- Compilation errors

- Missing commands

- Run time errors

- Logical errors

- Inappropriate error handling Above given these errors lead to bug.

Failure:

When a defect reaches the end customer, it is called as failure. Once the product is completed and it is delivered to the customers and if the customer fined any issues in product or software then it is the condition of failure of product. In other words, if an end user finds an issue I product then that particular issue is called as failure. Causes of failure:

- Human errors or mistakes may lead to failure.

- Environmental conditions

- The way in which system is used.

  - **What is priority?**

  - **Ans.** Priority is Relative and Business-Focused. Priority defines the order in which we should resolve a defect. Should we fix it now, or can it wait? This priority status is set by the tester to the developer mentioning the time frame to fix the defect.
  - For example: If the company name is misspelled in the home page of the website, then the priority is high and severity is low to fix it.

  - **What is severity?**

Ans. Severity is absolute and Customer-Focused. It is the extent to which the defect can affect the software. In other words it defines the impact that a given defect has on the system.

For example: If an application or web page crashes when a remote link is clicked, in this case clicking the remote link by an user is rare but the impact of application crashing is severe. So the severity is high but priority is low.

- **Bug categories are...**

Ans. Bug categories: - security, database, functionality (critical/general), UI.

- **Advantage of Bugzilla .**

Ans. - Bugzilla is defect tracking tools.

This open bug tracker enables users stay connected with their clients, employees to communicate about problems effectively throughout data management tools.

-Advanced search capabilities

-E-mail notifications

-Modify/file bug by e-mail

-Time tracking, strong security, customization, localization.

- **Difference between Priority and Severity.**

Priority	Severity
Priority is a parameter to decide the order in which defects should be fixed.	Severity is a parameter to denote the impact of a particular defect on the software.
Priority means how fast defect has to be fixed.	Severity means how severe defect is affecting the functionality.
Priority is related to scheduling to resolve the problem.	Severity is related to the quality standard.
• Product manager decides the Priorities of defects.	Testing engineer decides the severity level of the defect.
• Its value is subjective.	Its value is objective.
Its value changes from time to time.	Its value doesn't change from time to time.
Priority is of 3 types: Low, Medium, and High.	Severity is of 5 types: Critical, Major, Moderate, Minor, and Cosmetic.

What is Bug Life Cycle?

Ans. Workflow of Defect/Bug Life Cycle The below diagram illustrates actual workflow of Defect Life Cycle.

Bug/Defect
LifeCycle

NEW

↓

Assigned

↓

Open → Duplicate Rejected Deffered Not A Bug

↓

Fixed

↓

Pending Retest

↓

ReOpened ← Retest

↓

Verified

↓

Closed

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